FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts was held at the State House in Boston on Thursday evening, and was attended by a number of Whigs from all parts of the State, who had been requested, by circulars distributed as widely as possible, to be present.

The Boston Daily Advertiser speaks as follows of the proceedings:

"The most cordial feeling prevailed among the gentlemen present, and letters were read from many Whigs, necessarily absent, expressive of their continued devotion to the Whig cause. A large and efficient Whig State Central Committee was appointed, and, after two or three brief and eloquent speeches, an excellent resolution was adopted, setting forth that the Whigs of Massachusetts see no cause to abandon their old organization or their old creed; that they will abide by their principles; that they will join no accidental, trivial, or temporary organization, and that they will enrol themselves in the ranks of no party which does not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

"The Whigs of Massachusetts have thus assumed a position which must command respect, and where we are persuaded that they can exert powerful influence for good."

The subjoined more formal report of what was done is furnished by the Boston Courier:

James W. Sever and Charles Hale, both members of the House, acted as Chairman and Secretary. Letters were read from Whigs, necessarily absent, asserting their adherence to the Whig cause. Hon. George S. Hilliard made some pertinent observations to the meeting, in his plain and felicitous language, declaring that the Whig party was by no means dead, but that it still lived in the hearts of the people, and was able to furnish much influence in the coming election, particularly in regard to the United States Senatorship, a vacancy in which is to be filled by the next Legislature. He presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts see no cause to abandon their old organization or their old creed; but, on the contrary, from their observation of the political movements and changes of the last few years, they draw a stronger conviction of the truth of their principles and a more earnest determination to adhere to them. They believe that the cardinal doctrines of the Whig party, as expounded by its leaders, living and dead, are those which will most certainly secure the prosperity of the State and the Union. By them they believe that the material interests of the country will be best promoted and the happiness of the people best secured. They have been tried and not found wanting. The Whigs of Massachusetts at least are satisfied with them, and will not abandon them. Come what will, whether success or defeat will be their portion, they will stand upon their old ground and walk in the old path. They will join no accidental, trivial, temporary organization; they will swell no cry of proscription; they will give their countenance to no sectional, geographical faction. Their patriotism is national and comprehensive, and they will enrol themselves in the ranks of no party which does not bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

Some very apposite remarks were made by Messrs. R. K. Hough and George Lunt, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

ABOUT KANSAS.

We published, yesterday, (says the N. Y. Commercial,) confirmation of the report that Sheriff Jones had been shot at Lawrence, not in open conflict, but cowardly, while sitting in the camp at night. The attempted assassin has not been discovered. This is a pitiable use to which to put the arms that have been so freely sent to Kansas, but it is a very natural result of those persistent attempts to foster civil war in which some Republican journals have freely and unblushingly indulged. The men and journals which have gratuitously assumed to take the affairs of Kansas into their own keeping, from Gov. Lane up to ——, have done more than any others to make the free State movement disreputable and unpopular. This new phase of the spirit excited there will still further injure the cause of freedom in Kansas.

The only important additional information from Kansas territory is that Col. Sumner had consented to send a small detachment to Lecompton to assist the sheriff in making the necessary arrests. The following is his letter:—

"HEADQUARTERS 1st CAVALRY, }
"FORT LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, April 22, 1856. }

"SIR: A small detachment proceeds to Lecompton this morning, on the requisition of the Governor and under the orders of the President, to assist the sheriff of Douglas county in executing several writs in which, he says, he has been resisted. I know nothing of the merits of this case, and have nothing to do with them; but I would respectfully impress upon you and upon all others in authority the necessity of yielding obedience to the proclamation and the orders of the General Government. Ours is emphatically a government of laws, and if they are set at naught there is an end to all order. I feel assured that, on reflection, you will not compel me to resort to violence in carrying out the orders of the Government.

"I am, Sir, respectfully, your obd't serv't,
"E. V. SUMNER, Col. 1st Cavalry Comdt.
"To the Mayor of Lawrence."

Col. Sumner is so well known for his prudence and moderation, that we regard his action as conclusive against those persons who have resisted the sheriff. Indeed it has changed the tone of the leaders marvelously, and they are now preaching submission and non-resistance as earnestly as before they were valiant and clamorous for fighting. In the meantime the assassinated sheriff lies at Lawrence, paralysed in his limbs by the ball which, having been fired from behind, struck him in the spine. His recovery is not looked for.

Return of American Officers.—Major Delafield, Major Mordecai and Captain McLellan, the military officers deputed by the U. S. government to visit the seat of war in the Crimea, are among the passengers by the Persia.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1856.

FATAL DUEL.—The Wilmington Herald gives the following account of a shocking affair, growing out of the bitter political feud which has been raging in that town for a year or two past, which has sundered ties of personal friendship, kept the public mind in frequent apprehension of deeds of violence, made quiet people of other parts of the State to look upon the acknowledged business advantages of a residence in Wilmington as not sufficient to atone for the excitement of perpetually recurring election feuds, and which has finally resulted in one awful catastrophe, with rumors of others to follow it:—

Fatal Duel.—Our community was painfully startled, on Saturday afternoon last, by the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Marion, S. C., to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place, near Fair Bluff, between Dr. Wm. C. Willkings and Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., both young men and citizens of this place; and that, on the third fire, the former received the ball of his antagonist through the lungs, and, in a very few minutes, expired. The difficulty grew out of a speech made by Mr. Willkings on Wednesday evening last, at the Democratic meeting at the Court House. They fought with pistols, at ten paces—Mr. Willkings being the challenger.

We do not feel called upon to say more upon this most unfortunate occurrence, except that the parties were very much esteemed here by their friends and acquaintances; and that this tragical result has cast a gloom the like of which, we trust, may never occur again.—*Wil. Herald.*

Mr. Flanner is a leading Commission Merchant, was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation (a post of honor, and of considerable local importance,) and had been nominated by the American party for re-election. On Thursday last, the following appeared in the Herald:—

[A CARD.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., 1st May, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I feel that I would do injustice to myself, as well as to the other gentlemen who are associated with me upon the "American ticket for Commissioners of Navigation," in permitting the remarks of a Democratic (would be) orator to pass unnoticed. Mr. William C. Willkings, in the course of his remarks last evening, said "that the American ticket for Commissioners of Navigation was composed of merchants, who would sacrifice the health of our town for the sake of a few dollars and cents." He spoke the truth in saying that they were merchants, he spoke *falsely* in saying that they would sacrifice the health of our town for the sake of gain. He told, as the community well know, and as he well knows, a *base falsehood*. Grant me the use of your columns for making this publication, and I will be obliged. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. FLANNER.

To T. BURR, Jr., Editor of Herald.

This must have been followed by very rapid hostile movements. The speech was delivered on Wednesday night; the Card published at noon on Thursday; the challenge passed and accepted; the parties 60 miles off in South Carolina on Saturday; the dead body of Dr. Willkings brought back to Wilmington on Saturday night—all in three days! A short time in which to accomplish an eternity of woe, perhaps, for the dead and the living!

We desire to say nothing to wound any one's feelings; but we should be wanting in the faithful performance of our duty, if we failed to protest against any resort to the "code of honor," falsely so called. It is destructive of the peace of society, contrary to the laws of man, awfully at war with the laws of GOD.

P. S. This morning's mail brought the following. Under the circumstances, we deviate from our usual course by publishing it:—

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, May 6th, 1856.

As there are reports in circulation calculated to do the undersigned much injustice, in reference to the late unfortunate difficulty between Mr. Flanner and Dr. Willkings, we feel compelled to state that, with the advice of our lamented friend, Dr. Willkings, we expressed ourselves, on different occasions, as perfectly willing to agree to any honorable settlement; and, under the influence of this feeling, when, after the second exchange of shots, Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., who was acting in the capacity of Surgeon to both parties, (both being present,) approached and expressed a warm desire that the matter should be settled, saying that "it had gone far enough, and ought to be settled; that both parties had acted fairly and honorably, and had shown to us, as well as to the world, that they would always be ready to resent any imputation on their honor," and then proposed, for the purpose of giving Dr. Willkings an opportunity of making an explanation of his remarks made in the Court House, that Mr. Flanner should withdraw his card published in the Herald of the 1st inst., to which we assented, expressing our willingness, if the card was withdrawn, to disclaim (for Dr. Willkings) using the language imputed to him by Mr. Flanner.* This proposition, coming, as it did, from a friend of both parties, we sincerely desired would be accepted by the opposite party. It was not, and the matter proceeded to its unfortunate termination.

W. M. WALKER,
F. N. WADDELL, Jr.

* These are the very words, we think. Dr. McRee doubtless recollects.

The above card, with a few slight alterations, was prepared for publication last evening, but was withheld at the suggestion of a friend, in order, if possible, to make a joint statement by both parties. With that purpose in view, I called upon Mr. O. P. Meares and handed him the card for his perusal, suggesting at the time that if there was any modification he desired, and we approved of it, we would sign it. He objected to the card on the ground that it did not contain a proposition for a settlement of the difficulty which he, Mr. Meares, had offered me:—the acceptance of which, on consultation, was declined, because we felt it would sacrifice the honor of our friend. This proposition was not inserted in the original card, because we did not consider it pertinent to our exculpation from the charges now rife in the community. I then requested Mr. Meares to reduce his proposition to writing, which he did, but as we differ so materially in our respective recollections of its character, I thought it but right to publish his as well as my own recollection of it. W. M. WALKER.

The last conversation held between Mr. Meares and Mr. Walker, before the third fire, was after the following manner and to this effect, viz: Mr. Meares called Mr. Walker to him, and said that he was willing to make a fair and honorable settlement—that he, Mr. Meares, would not make an unconditional retraction of Mr. Flanner's Card; but he, Mr. Meares, would make in writing, a withdrawal or retraction for a specific purpose, and that specific purpose (expressed in the same paper writing) should be to allow an explanation on the part of Dr. Willkings, to which Mr. Walker replied, that he would consult his friends, and then walked to where his friends were, and after conversing with them for a few moments, remarked that we would have to go to work again. Whereupon we immediately loaded the Pistols, and the third fire was had. O. P. MEARES.

May 6, 1856, 12 o'clock.

N. B. Mr. Meares, at the request of Mr. Walker, gives him the above as his statement of his proposition made to Mr. Walker, immediately before the third fire. O. P. MEARES.

Mr. O. P. MEARES—Dear Sir—After having duly considered the above statement, and not being able to reconcile it to my recollection of our conversation, I consulted my friend, Mr. Waddell, to whom I had repeated it word for word in a few moments after its occurrence. I find his recollection accords with my own, and that is, that your proposition made to me on the above occasion, was to the following effect: Mr. Willkings should request in writing a withdrawal of the Card of Mr. Flanner, and in the same writing should state what would be the character of his, Mr. Willkings' explanation. In this event, you furthermore stated, you would consent to withdraw Mr. Flanner's Card for that specific purpose, viz: for the purpose of receiving Mr. Willkings' explanation. This proposition, as friends of Mr. Willkings, having his honor in our keeping, we felt bound to reject.

W. M. WALKER.

May 6, 1856, 2 o'clock P. M.

ELECTION IN WILMINGTON.—The election for five commissioners of Navigation for the Town of Wilmington, on Monday last, resulted as follows:

American Ticket.		Democratic Ticket.	
R. F. Brown,	500	N. N. Nixon,	493
J. H. Flanner,	498	Geo. W. Davis,	502
T. C. Worth,	501	Geo. Houston,	491
George Harriss,	507	M. Costin,	497
S. N. Martin,	494	L. B. Huggins,	491

Messrs. R. F. Brown, J. H. Flanner, T. C. Worth, and George Harris, Americans, and Geo. W. Davis, Democrat, were elected. As will be seen, the vote was very close; the highest American beating the highest Democrat 4 votes, and the highest Democrat beating the second highest American 2 votes. According to the Journal the vote would have been closer still, but that in the excitement a strong Democrat voted the American ticket, thus electing Mr. Flanner, who otherwise would have been beaten by Mr. Costin by *one* vote.

The vote was the largest ever polled in Wilmington.

The body of Capt. McDiarmid of the steamer Haughton has been found, and a Coroner's inquest held over it. After which the negro Sam underwent a regular examination before Magistrates and was committed for trial for the murder. The trial will probably take place next week.

NORTH CAROLINA COAL.—A hogshead of coal from the Egypt mine was sent some time since to Paterson, New Jersey, to have its qualities tested. The very gratifying result of the experiments made is furnished by the following letter published in the Wilmington Herald:

OFFICE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
Paterson, N. J., April 29, 1856. }

The hogshead of coal was duly received, and, on trial, I find it to be *an excellent article*, yielding 4 15-000 feet per lb., and producing very good coke. Out of the 1000 lbs. I got 4150 feet of gas.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JNO. CARTWRIGHT,
Sup't P. G. L. Co.

ELECTORS DECLINED.—John M. Clement, Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, has declined on account of bad health.

We have received, with a request to publish in the Observer and other papers which mentioned the appointment, the following letter:

LAWSONVILLE, ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C., }
May 2, 1856. }

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

DEAR SIRS:—I learn that many papers of the State, yours among* others, have published my name, as having been appointed an assistant Elector by the Convention of the American party. I was much surprised when I heard it, and suppose the appointment was made under a misapprehension. I never was a member of the party and of course do not intend to act.

I have always been a Whig and am still a Whig; and while I greatly admire the character of Mr. Fillmore and believe him to be a sound and safe man, I cannot support the ticket.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ROB'T B. WATT.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The N. Y. Courier has a long article showing the progress of rail roads in Europe and in the East Indies, from which it arrives at the conclusion that the foreign manufacture of iron will be barely sufficient for the foreign demand, at increased prices; and that a better time never occurred before for investments of American capital in rolling mills, foundries, and furnaces; with a view to the supply of our own market at least.

We hope that somebody will be induced to go into this important business in North Carolina. It may be made a great source of State and individual wealth.

TO FARMERS.—P. Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county, writes us as follows:—

"I have made this season, from my own crop of wheat, 120 bbls. Flour, of which 85 bbls. were ground at the Mills of Col. A. H. Saunders, on the Uwharie river, and 70 out of the 85 passed inspection as Family Flour, 12 Super, and 3 Fine."

Well may Mr. Harris ask, who can beat this, either the Farmer or the Miller?

ABUNDANT RAINS.—The drought of the last month has been followed by copious rains on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The weather has been rather cool, but we hope the bright sun which has followed the rain will set all things right.

We understand that the river has risen 35 feet.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the land stealing propensities of our people were manifested.

Mr. Clingman asked leave to submit a resolution to the effect, that for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of nations, and as secured by the existing treaty with the Central American States, the President be hereby authorized to employ land and naval forces as well as volunteers, if necessary, to secure the safety of transit across the Isthmus, and that such forces be used by him in aid of the local authorities, to ensure the rights of the United States.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected, saying that the resolution authorized the President to take possession of Central America. He did not want that now. Several voices responded, "yes, let's take it." The House then adjourned, without further action on the motion.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A new Minister from Gen. Walker's government, in place of the notorious Parker H. French, is about to make his appearance in Washington, in the person of Father Vigil, a native of Nicaragua, and a Priest of high rank and intelligence. It is thought that the Administration will receive him, but upon what grounds, after rejecting French, we cannot understand.

Walker's fortunes are considered by the best informed people to be on the wane. His pretence of a victory at Rivas is discredited, even when viewed through his own account of the battle.

Whatever may be the issue of the Walker war, we do hope that this country will stand aloof from any implication in its progress or termination. Let us remain perfectly neutral. In the language of the Richmond Enquirer, "An American squadron should be present to enforce respect to the rights of American citizens in Nicaragua, *and to maintain the neutrality of this country.* Nothing short of the most imperious necessity should induce the Government to interfere in the fight between a band of outlaws on one side and a rabble of barbarians on the other."

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—We learn that a few busy malignant Know Nothings (literally speaking) are making considerable efforts to circulate a story, that the Argus's original article about the Old Line Whigs, "Tories under all circumstances," was meant by the Argus to apply to the Observer. These persons, whatever they may profess, are as little the friends of the Editor of the Argus, as they are possessed of a decent share of common sense; for, in the last Argus, there is an emphatic disclaimer of any allusion to the Observer, in the following language:—

"These charges, however, we repeat, were not preferred against the "*Whig Party:*" and unless the Editors of the Observer were Secessionists in 1851—of which we never heard any one accuse them, *nor do we believe they were*—why, in the name of all that is rational, have they taken such umbrage at our observations?"

To attribute to the Editor of the Argus, as these persons do, even this week, an allusion to the Observer in the original charges, is to discredit the above disclaimer, and to represent him as wanting in manliness and frankness. They are, therefore, though of his party, no friends of his; and certainly they are none of ours.

NEW EDITION OF BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS.—The new edition of this standard work, in 2 8vo. vols., has lately been published at this office. The cost of 500 copies is nearly half defrayed by a legacy of the late John W. Wright, of this place, and the remainder was appropriated by the last Episcopal Convention of this State. The proceeds of the sales will be devoted, under the will of Mr. Wright and the order of the Convention, to the Missionary Cause within North Carolina. See advertisement.

The book is manufactured here—the paper being made at Mr. Murphy's mill, the printing done in this office, and the binding very neatly and substantially executed by our neighbor, Mr. Thomas H. Tillinghast.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed.—On the 18th ult., Mr. John M. D. Johnson, formerly of Robeson County, N. C., but for the last two years a resident of Putnam County, Florida, was shot by a man named Tucker. Mr. Johnson was an officer, and while attempting to arrest Tucker, the latter seized his rifle and shot him through the groin, killing him almost instantly.

Mr. Johnson was much respected by those who knew him in Robeson County, and no doubt the citizens of Putnam County will sorely feel the loss of so estimable a member of society. He has left a wife and five little children.

Tucker has since been arrested.

Communicated.

The total number of land warrants issued under the law of March 1855, is 227,000; covering upward of 15,000,000 acres. The number of claims received is 245,700.

COTTON.—The receipts of cotton amount to 3,185,569 bales, against 2,301,151 last year. Increase 887,418.

A FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

The Missouri Republican, in a letter from a Kansas correspondent, has the following:

"At St. Joseph's I saw Mr. A. T. Gorman of New York, who had just come in from the mountains in such a state of prostration and affliction as could only have been occasioned by such exposure, hardship and suffering as, perhaps, no other man ever survived. In company with a Canadian Frenchman and two Kentuckians, he left the country of the Blackfeet Indians last Fall, to join Culverson and party at Fort Pierre and accompany them to the States. They arrived at Fort Pierre two days after Culverson's departure, and hastened on after, in the hope of overtaking him.

On the third day one of those snow storms known only in those bleak and elevated regions, opened upon them. It came down in solid masses to the depth of four feet, and was blown about by drifting winds, leveling uneven places, penetrating and filling their wagon and clothes and obstructing their progress. Evening was approaching and they resolved to make one effort to reach a more protected place before the night set in. They urged their horses forward, but had not proceeded more than a few hundred yards, Gorman being mounted on one of the teamsters, and his companion in the wagon—when suddenly he felt himself precipitated, he knew not how far, into an abyss of snow. He was completely covered over, and could not tell which way to turn. He struggled on, however, making a slow and tedious way, until he came to the surface—he supposed a hundred yards from where he sank. He looked around for his companions, but neither they nor the wagon could be seen. The place where they had fallen into the chasm was smoothed over, and presented a plane of snow. He cried aloud for them, but was only answered by wild and wailing winds.

A feeling of dread and desolation and despair came over him, and he was about to yield himself to that death which seemed inevitable. Already had the cold penetrated his frame; darkness was covering the skies; the increasing winds whirled the falling snow more furiously; he was alone in a vast, inhospitable, unknown country, without provisions, without shelter, without arms or ammunition, and he was fearful to take a step in any direction, lest he should be buried in deep abyss. His manhood was subdued, he wept like a child; the memories of his happy home, and of his mother, came fresh upon him; he knew the many anxious hours, the miserable years, that his unknown fate would cause her; if he could only send her one word of affectionate adieu, he could die in peace; but that could not be, and he must rouse himself.

He offered his first prayer for heavenly aid; he arose and moved forward through the darkness and the drifts. He sometimes fell from exhaustion, and felt inclined to repose; but he knew that one moment's pause was fatal, and he struggled on. The next day he saw some bushes, which gave him hope of rest and warmth, but when he reached them he found, to his dismay, that the matches in his pocket were wet and spoiled, and could not be ignited. His feet had become so sore and swollen from constant walking, as to burst the soles from his shoes, and he was compelled to crawl and tumble along. Thus he worked his way slowly but unceasingly through the next night and the next day, becoming more faint each hour, and suffering a thousand deaths from hunger, thirst, frosted limbs, sore feet, weariness and drowsiness, when he descried a hut a short way off.

Suddenly revived, like a candle flickering in the socket, he sprang and ran forward a few steps and screamed for help, and fell senseless in the snow. Some Indians at the hut heard and saw him, and went and brought him in, and used all their restoratives upon him; but it was several days before he returned to consciousness, and six long weeks before he left his bed. He lost several of his toes and is otherwise permanently injured, but, through the assistance of some generous gentlemen of St. Joseph, he will be enabled to reach home.

His companions have never been heard of. The place where they perished Mr Gorman ascertained to be about thirty miles from where the steamer White Cloud lies; but the snow was still deep in the gulches when he left there. He gave their names, but I regret that they have escaped my memory.

How he Converted a Jew.—A 'rale hard sinner,' a native of the Emerald Isle, went to confession the other day to his parish priest, and so shocked the priest with a recital of his sins, that he exclaimed:

My son, did you ever do a good thing in your life?

I did, said Pat; "I converted a Jew once."

How was that? inquired the confessor.

You see, said Pat, the long-nosed, pork-aiting, murthering blaggard, fell overboard, and I put after his carcase in a bote. I seized him by the top-not, just as he was going down the second time, and pulled his head above the surface, and says I,

If I save you will you be a christian?

I won't, says he; and with that I deposited his head about three feet unther again. Pulled him up once more, and put the question anew,

Will you be a christian? to which he again answered 'No, gruffly.'

I gave him another dip, and brought him up puffing like a porpoise.

'Will you be a Christian, now?'

'Yes,' says he, and his teeth were chattering for all the world like a monkey that had burned his toes.

'Well,' says I, 'you are now converted, and you'd better die in the faith; and so saying, I held him unther until his spirit had departed.'

It was a habit of Lord Eldon, when Attorney General, to close his speeches with some remarks, justifying his own character. At the trial of Horne Tooke, speaking of his own reputation, he said "It is the little inheritance I have to leave my children, and, by God's help, I will leave it unimpaired." Here he shed tears; and, to the astonishment of those present, Mitford, the Solicitor-General, began to weep. "Just look at Mitford," said a bystander to Horne Tooke: "what on earth is he crying for?" Tooke replied, "He is crying to think what a *little* inheritance Eldon's children are likely to get."

Rumor Contradicted.—The Washington Union flatly contradicts a rumor that President Pierce is about to decline a re-election.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, this morning, by the Rev. J. C. Huske, EDWIN GLOVER to Miss ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Chas. C. Smith.

In this Town, on the 1st inst., by Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. BUNARD PLUMMER to Miss MARY J. CLARK.

In Chapel Hill, Texas, 23d ult., by Rev. S. S. Yarbrough, Mr. LEONIDAS B. LEMAY to Miss MARY A. CRESS, daughter of the late Col. Edward Cress, formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

DIED,

In Sampson county, 1st inst., at the residence of her grandson, J. C. Hines, Mrs. MARY FAISON, in the 80th year of her age.

In Wilmington, 3d inst., AGNES, infant daughter of J. L. and E. A. Keen, aged 10 months.

In Wilmington, 2d inst., Mrs. CATHARINE BOWDEN, aged 79 years.

After a painful and lingering illness, at his residence at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C., May 3d, Mr. JOHN GILCHRIST, aged 39 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Our departed brother embraced religion when he was 19 years old, and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, of which, for a period of 21 years, he was a consistent, intelligent and zealous member.

He has left a deeply distressed wife, and 6 dear children to mourn their great and deeply felt affliction; and the community in which he lived, as well as the Church, of which he was a zealous ornament, have sustained no ordinary loss. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a good master, an obliging neighbor, and an humble, praying christian. His end was peace, and we can say of him, "He is not dead, but sleepeth." His last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus," and Jesus did come, and take his ransomed spirit to glory, some sweet foretastes of which he had just before he left the world, as was manifested by the angelic smiles which lighted up his pale countenance.

May the kind and almighty Saviour watch tenderly over the bereaved widow and the fatherless children!

J. P. M.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, May 7, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for F Fries, Ray & Pearce, M W McNair & Son, Beaver Creek Co, R Jones, H & F J Lilly, Williamson & Overbaugh, A J O'Hanlon, W N Tillinghast & Co, Dr Foulkes, E J Hale & Son, C W McKoy, H Brambert, Headen & Bynum, Powers & Co, Troy & Marsh, C Harmsen, T C Pfohl, O A Keelin, S J Hinsdale, J A Womack, J A Smith, J H Hall, J L Bryan, Wm Taylor, J McKellar, Judge Potter, H B Elliott.

Lutterloh's Line, May 8, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for sundry persons

Banks's Line, May 7, Str Scottish Chief, with goods for J Bowers & Co, G Brandt, J Banks, E C Hall, J Kyle jr, Mrs Brooksbanks, Beasley & Houston, W H Carver, W McIntyre, R Mitchell, H Brambert, J Kyle.

Cape Fear Line. May 7, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J Hoover, J H & J Martine, J Newlin & Son, C W Andrews, Murchison, Reid & Co, H L Myrover, J M Worth & Son, J A Worth, J W Bitting, E & L Russell, E Belo, J Cowles, jr. G W Harris, J A Womack & Co, A C Murrow & Co, Robbins & Chelcut, Foust & Bro, Union Co, G W Williams & Co, A P & R C Poindexter, Johnson & Rich, S J Hinsdale, A D Lindsay, D Hackney & Son, J N Smith, J Worth & Son, J N Nelson & Co, J A Craven, J H White, J H Foust, S C & L Fox.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 3.—Wide World fm N York. 4.—Schrs. Pearl fm Jacksonville, Ned fm N York, Lochiel fm Frankfort, D Faust fm Philad. 5.—Schrs. E Ward, and G Davis fm Boston. 6.—Iowa fm Washington, Lillie Sanders fm Philad.

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH, }
MAY 1st, 1856. }

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th instant.

1-2t] H. B. HAMMOND, Cashier.

LOST.

BETWEEN Fayetteville and the eighth mile post on the Western Plank Road, a Pocket Book, containing about 35 or 40 dollars and 2 receipts made by Rob't Mitchell to Rob't Stuart for storage of Liquor. The finder will be satisfactorily rewarded by leaving it at the Observer Office.

DAVID STUART.

May 3, 1856. 1-2tpd

2,800 ACRES
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers, and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 3000 JUNIPER LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MAKEPEACE.

March 27, 1856. 91-*3m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing,** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.

Feb'y 15, 1856. 79*3m

WANTED.

10 SHARES of Cape Fear Bank Stock. Apply, with Cash price, at this Office, by note addressed to "W."

April 10. 94 tf

SANDY WRIGHT AND THE POOR ORPHAN.

A SCOTCH STORY.

It was a stormy evening, and in one of the wild, desolate valleys of the Highlands, three men were walking quickly, that they might reach a shelter before the storm burst upon them in all its fury. They had travelled thirty miles that day; and the house at which they passed the night was still ten miles distant. The winds howled along the cliffs of the valley, and the flakes of snow began to beat in their faces.

"It will be a terrible night, lads, in the Moray Firth," said the foremost traveller, a strong-shouldered, broad-chested man; "what what is that?" said he, pointing to a little figure by the side of the road.

The figure arose and came to meet them. Slow and feeble were the steps, and as he approached, they saw that it was a boy of about ten years of age.

"O, my puir boy!" said Sandy Wright, "what can hae tsken you here in a night like this?"

The boy told him that his mother had died and left him alone, and that he was going to Edinburg to seek his friends.

"But," added he, sorrowfully, "I am tired, and canna walk further, and I'll be lost, I'm feared, in the snow drift."

"That you winna, my puir bairn, if I can help it," said the good boatman; and taking the boy's hand, he told him to lean upon him. But the boy was too much exhausted to walk, though aided by the strong arm of his new friend, who, finding his efforts were vain, carried him on his back.

The storm burst upon them in all its fury; and half blinded by the thick snow, the travellers had to grope along the road and through the snow drifts, which were blown by the fierce winds across their path. Still the brave boatman pressed on with his burden, though his companions, without such load, were almost worn out; and after many a fall, stumble, and groan, they arrived, two hours after dark, at the house where they were to spend the night.

There was an immense peat fire placed according to the custom of the country, in the room, and the inmates were seated around it. They made way for the weary travellers, and Sandy Wright, unmindful of his own tired limbs, drew near the fire and began to chafe the hands and feet of the boy, who was almost insensible from the cold and fatigue. When life and warmth were restored to his frozen limbs, he shared with his little charge his supper and bed, and took him on his journey the next morning, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his companions.

The little fellow told him his simple story. His mother was a poor widow, who had supported herself and her child by sewing; when only six years old he had shown a love for reading, and his mother worked early and late to keep him at school. She was but eighteen years older than her son; and often would she stop in the middle of her work, and laying her hand on her breast, ask him what he would do when she was dead? for her failing strength told her the day was not far distant. Her fingers grew white and small, and she could not sit up as before; but when her son looked at the deepening red of her cheeks, he thought she would not die.

One day, when he brought home the first prize from school, she threw her arms around him, with tears in her eyes, and told him that the time would come when his father's grand friends, who were ashamed of her because she was poor, would be proud to be connected with him.

The mother's faith was strong in her love. The lad could not go to school, but stayed and watched by her bedside; and they would have starved but for a poor neighbor woman, who had but little to spare herself. He read to her every day two chapters in the Bible. One day when she was very ill, and two of her neighbors had come to take care of her, she called the boy to her bedside, and told him that when she was dead, he must go to Edinburg, for he had friends no where else. Her own friends were there, but they were too poor to do much for him; and his father's friends were there, but they were too grand to own her. But she told him not to be afraid by the way, for God knew all about him. And then after a fond parting kiss, and a burst of sorrow, she bade him go to school.

When he came home he found her lying with a white cloth on her face; and the bed all white. The poor boy cried all night; and now that she was buried out of his sight, he was travelling to Edinburg as she had told him to do; and folks were kind to him, just as his mother said they would be. And he had letters to show him the way, to his mother's friends when he reached town; for he could read writing.

And God has put it into the heart of Sandy Wright to be kind to the poor orphan. He was like a father to him during his journey, he shared with him his bed, and carried him on his back when the lad was too tired to walk.

On reaching the Queen's Ferry, Sandy Wright found that his money was almost gone, and he intended to get the boy across without paying the usual fare. When the boat reached the middle of the ferry, the gruff-looking ferryman began to collect the fare—passing by the passengers one by one, until he stood in front of the boy.

"Dinna stop before the boy," cried Sandy Wright "she is a puir orphan, here is my groat."

The ferryman still held out his hand; and Sandy told him that they had found him in a desolate glen, bewildered by the storm; and they were taking him to his friends in Edinburgh, and that he ought not to grudge him his passage.

The ferryman, without answering, took off his cap; but Sandy Wright twisted it out of his hand, telling him to take care—that they did not know what would become of themselves or their own bairns. But the ferryman, saying he would have the fare, or the fare's worth, if it were his jacket, laid hold of the boy, who began to cry. Then rose up Sandy Wright, and seizing the ferryman in his powerful grasp, told him not to touch the puir thing, crying "shame on ye, man;" and the cry of "shame! shame!" was echoed by the other passengers, and the surly ferryman gave up the point.

On landing, Sandy Wright told the boy that he had some business to do at the custom house, and some money to get, but that he would first try to find out his friends for him, and that he must look into his letters and see in what street they lived.

The boy untied his bundle, which contained a few shirts and stockings, a parcel of papers and a small box; and said that his mother charged him to keep the papers safely, for they told of her marriage, and in that box was her wedding ring. She could, he added, have got money for it, when she was sick and not able to work; but she would starve sooner than part with it, and I wouldna' like to part wi' it to any bodie' but yoursel'; but if ye would take it;" and opening the box, he gave it to the boatman. It was a valuable diamond ring; and Sandy Wright, returned it to him, told him not to part with it to any body, on any account.

They found the direction in one of the letters and in a few minutes they were walking up Grass Market. Suddenly the boy sprang to meet the young woman who was passing, and in whom he recognised his mother's sister. She knew him and warmly embraced him; and having been introduced to the brave kind friend of the boy, she told him of his parentage and prospect. His father was a young man of good family, but estranged from his friends by his vicious course of life. He married a poor but virtuous and industrious woman, who was worthy of a better husband. Giving himself up to intemperate habits, he sunk into poverty and contempt; and in the midst of wretchedness which would have been greater but for the effort of his wife, he was attacked by a fever of which he died. Two of his brothers, who were lawyers, had recently inquired about the child; and would probably interest themselves in his behalf. The good boatman now bade farewell to the lad; slipping him his groat, which he said was better in his pocket than in that of the gruff ferryman.

Eighteen years passed away before Sandy Wright again visited Edinburgh. He had left it a strong, powerful man of forty-seven; he returned to it a gray-haired old man of sixty-five. Troubles, too, had come with his gray hairs. His son, a brave young fellow, who had risen from the humblest post on lock till he was lieutenant, had sailed upon an expedition from which he had never returned; and the poor old boatman, when about to retire on a pension to which he was entitled for his long service at the custom house, was dismissed without a shilling, on a charge of having connived at the escape of a smuggler. He had travelled a weary two hundred miles, with the hope that an interior clerk in the custom house, with whom he had some acquaintance, might use his influence in his behalf. The clerk who had given him but little encouragement, had appointed to meet him at Brown Square. Two hours after the appointed time had passed, and weary and sorrowful, Sandy Wright passed the street, watching and waiting for his friend, who came not, when a gentleman who had passed him quickly, abruptly paused, and retracing his steps, fixed his eyes steadfastly upon the old man.

"My name, sir, is Sandy Wright," said the boatman, touching his cap.

"My good, kind friend," exclaimed the stranger, his face glowing with pleasure as he grasped the old man's hand, "often, often, have I inquired for you, but no one could tell me where you were, or whether you were living or dead. Come with me to my house in the next square. What! not remember me; it will be ill with me when I cease to remember you! I am Hamilton, an advocate; but you will scarcely know me by that."

The astonished boatman accompanied his new friend to an elegant house in Brown Square, where in a handsome parlor he saw a young lady reading.

"Who of all the world have I found," said the gentleman, "but good Sandy Wright, the kind, brave man, who rescued me from perishing in the snow; and who was a kind friend to me when I had no friends."

With a kind smile the lady held out her hand, and assured him that her husband had frequently spoken of his kindness, and regretted that he had no opportunity of acknowledging it.

The poor little orphan had been kindly cared for by his father's friends, and by his diligence in study and his virtuous conduct he had rewarded their care, and secured for himself an honorable position. And now not with words only did he show his sense of that compassion, which had not passed by on the other side, and left him helpless and perishing, but had succored him when he was ready to die. He inquired into the charges made against the boatman, and finding that they were not very serious, he invited him to spend a few weeks at his house, till he could see what could be done for him. The weeks passed slowly, though he had an interested auditor in Mrs. Hamilton, who loved the stories which he told with humor and simplicity, and by her husband he was treated with the affectionate reverence of a son. But he was weary of the life of a gentleman, and sighed for the little smoky cottage and the "puir auld wife."

"Just stay with us one week longer," said the advocate; "you are not as active a man as when you carried me ten miles through the snow, and frightened the tall ferryman, and I will secure for you a passage in one of the trading vessels to Leith."

A few days after Mr. Hamilton, his face beaming with pleasure, and with a packet in his hand, entered the room.

"This is from London," said he, handing the packet to his wife, who had been conversing with the good boatman, "and it tells us that Alexander Wright, Custom House boatman, is to retire from the service on a pension of twenty pounds per annum."

Sandy Wright, grateful and contented, bade farewell to his kind friends, and retired to his native place; where he lived comfortably on his little income, which supplied all his moderate wants. He used to say that he was a sixty year old scholar before he knew the meaning of that verse, "Cast thy bread on the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

Shutting Doors.—"Don't look so cross, Edward, when I call you back to shut the door; grandmother feels the cold wintry wind, and, besides, you have got to spend all your life shutting doors, and might as well begin now."

"Do forgive me, grandmother! I ought to be ashamed to cross you. But what do you mean? I am going to college, and then I am going to be a lawyer."

"Well, admitting all that; I imagine Squire Edward C—— will have a good many doors to shut, if he ever makes much of a man."

"What kind of doors? Do tell me, grandma.

"Sit down a minute, and I will give you a list.

"In the first place, the door of your EARS must be closed against bad language and evil counsel of the boys and young men you will meet with at school and college, or you will be undone. Let them once get possession of that door, and I would not give much for Edward C——'s future prospects.

"The door of your EYES, too, must be shut against bad books, idle novels, and low, wicked newspapers, or your studies will be neglected, and you will grow up a useless, ignorant man; you will have to close them sometimes against the fine things exposed for sale at the shop windows, or you will never learn to save your money, or have any left to give away.

"The door of your LIPS will need especial care, for they guard an unruly member, which makes great use of the bad company let in at the doors of the *eyes* and *ears*. The door is very apt to blow open; and if not constantly watched, will let out angry, trifling, or vulgar words. It will backbite, sometimes worse than the winter's wind, if it is left open too long. I would advise you to keep it shut much of the time, till you have laid up a store of knowledge, or at least till you have something valuable to say.

"The inner door of your HEART must be well shut against temptation, for conscience, the doorkeeper, grows very indifferent if you disregard his call; and sometimes drops asleep at his post, and when you may think you are doing very well, you are fast going down to ruin.

"If you carefully guard the outside doors of the eyes, ears and lips, you will keep out many cold blasts of sin, which get in before you think.

"This 'shutting doors,' you see, Eddy, will be a serious business; one on which your well doing, in this life and the next, depends."

Two Amiable Neighbors.—The Lyons papers tells a very good story. The bedchamber of two wealthy gentlemen, who belong to different social circles, are adjacent, and, as is usual now-a-days, thin partitions divided them. One spending all his nights at his club house, never returning home before 5 o'clock in the morning. His neighbor rises at six and sits down at once to his piano, which he does not quit until dinner. The former complained to the Commissary of Police, who laughed in his face, and told him to keep better hours. As he had a lease of six years he could not change his apartment. He thought of sending a challenge to his neighbor; his neighbor was paralyzed in the lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair matrasses, still the "osbarps" penetrated into his room. He made his servant play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police; the French horn cannot be played except during the *jours gras*. He made his servant take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited until he was tired and then began to play. He then bought a large hand organ which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit which would turn eight days without being wound up and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber wall. The piano player bore the organ nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told the club-haunter had gone out of town and wouldn't be back for a week. The pianist sold his lease—the organ is still going!

Instinct.—Mr. Putnam, of the Adams Express Co., some eighteen or twenty months since, brought to his residence on Floyd and Main streets, two fine partridges. These he kept and fed attentively until last Spring—one year ago—when they were taken to the country, and set free about two miles from Middletown and ten miles from the city. During the intensely cold weather of the past winter these birds returned to the city, and sought the residence of their former kind protector. One bleak wintry day Mr. Putnam was astonished by a rapping at his window, and found, upon investigation, the two partridges seeking an entrance. He instantly recognized them as his old friends by peculiar marks upon their bodies. Of course, he could but take them in and treat them kindly. They are now *habitues* of his grounds, "circulating" promiscuously among the fowls and making themselves at home within and without doors. We have never in the course of our reading met with a more striking instance of the development of instinct. It appears indeed beyond belief, that a couple of partridges released from a cage, 12 miles from the place where they were confined, should, after a lapse of nearly two years, return to their old home—driven there by the pangs of hunger and cold.—*Louisville Courier.*

Two of the great guns of the New Hampshire bar, Jeremiah Mason and Ichabod Bartlett, had been battling all the week, and the most important cases had been disposed of. The judge was half asleep, the jury was in scarcely a better condition, and cases were decided before the parties interested hardly knew which way to turn. At about 4 o'clock, an old man was placed at the bar, accused of passing counterfeit money. There were but few persons in the court house—the lawyers who had finished their business, had gone home, and the old fellow seemed in a fair way to be rapidly consigned to the State Prison. Mr. Bartlett, the younger *genius*, sat with his arms folded, and his feet upon the edge of the table, apparently asleep, while the attorney general was examining two or three witnesses. Never was justice hurried through in a more summary manner. The evidence was direct and conclusive, and as witness after witness left the stand, the old prisoner's face grew paler and paler and he trembled at the certainty of his fate.

By and by Mr. Bartlett opened his eyes, cast a glance at the grey hairs of the culprit, yawned gently, and, turning to the attorney general, said audibly, "I'll defend this man." He asked no questions of the witnesses, and took no notes—but when the evidence was through, he rose and delivered one of the most beautiful arguments ever heard. The testimony, which appeared as clear as noon-day, he pulled all to pieces—he made discord of harmony—nonsense of sense—discrepancy of the most exact agreement, and when he touched upon the old man's unjust suffering, he even drew tears. Without leaving their seats, the jury declared the prisoner "Not Guilty." The weeping man, with clasped hands, learned forward, seeming to invoke a blessing upon the head of his defender. "Let him out, constable," said Mr. Bartlett, "*and now, you old rascal, go about your business, and never let me catch you counterfeiting money again.*" The jury started in wonder, and we left the court-house laughing yet sorrowful.

Has the Thing Lit.—A gawky backwoods boy, was once at a depot on one of the Georgia railroads, and was of course deeply interested in gazing—for the first time—at the "mighty fixins." Finally he got inside of a car, and while indulging his unbounded curiosity, the whistle screamed, the bell rang; and the steam horse began to surge at the rate of "two forty." "Oh lordy," shouted the boy, "stop it, stop it, I ain't agwine;" and bursting forward he opened the door and jumped out on the platform. Just then the train was crossing a deep, cavernous looking gorge on trestle-work, and seeing the earth and tree tops beneath him, he fainted and fell. Directly he came to, and looking up at the conductor who stood by him he exclaimed with a deep sigh, "Oh lordee, stranger, *has the thing lit.*"

An Ingenious Bite.—A few days ago, while a Mr. Young was walking in Eighth street, Philadelphia, he was accosted by a young man, quite genteelley dressed, who appeared to be in great agony. He inquired of Mr. Young where the nearest dentist could be found, and said he was suffering greatly from the tooth-ache. Mr. Young kindly gave the required directions. "Just put your finger in my mouth and feel the tooth that tortures me," said the sufferer, apparently writhing in agony. Mr. Young complied, and inserted one of his digits. The young man then started away to seek for the dentist. Meanwhile, Mr. Young having occasion to put his hand in his pocket, discovered that his portmonnaie, containing forty dollars, was gone. The young man with the tooth-ache was, however, arrested, and the money restored to Mr. Young.

One of the Mothers of '76.—Sarah Philbrook, Hardwick, Vt., a widow of a revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season, from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. The writer saw twenty-two and a half pounds of beautiful butter that she had just made, in eight days, from the same two cows, being the first churning of the season. Mrs. Philbrook never keeps any hired girl, has no assistance about the house, except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.

Mrs. Rusk, wife of Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, U. S. Senator fom Texas, died at Nacogdoches on the 25th of April.

MR. WADDELL AND DR. McCLENAHAN IN NORFOLK.

The meeting on Friday evening last, says the Norfolk American, for the purpose of hearing the Hon. Hugh Waddell and Dr. McClenahan, of North Carolina, on the subject of the coal and iron interests of Deep River, and the subject of a Railroad to the coal mines, was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Waddell spoke at some length, and the Norfolk papers refer to his remarks as highly interesting and impressive. The Norfolk American says:

"Mr. Waddell's address was very impressive, and at some points highly eloquent. In the course of his introduction he alluded to the gross neglect with which Norfolk had been treated by the legislature, calling her the Ireland of Virginia as North Carolina had been called the Ireland of the Union. Both places are intimately acquainted with neglect. He came, he said only to submit the proposition to their consideration, asking at present no money, and was certain when they had fairly considered it, material aid would be given. He very pleasantly alluded to the fact of Norfolk citizens having had their fingers burned before, by N. C. stock, and was somewhat afraid they would be very cautious into this. He assured them that the present scheme could not end as former ones had—he was in possession of the authority for all he said. He referred to the greatness of England, and attributed it to her iron and coal interests—he spoke of many of our own cities and states which owed all that they were in a superior point of view to their mining operations; reference was also made to the oil mine here from this coal, which in many respects is superior to camphine and sperm oil. With regard to this a communication was read from Mr. Dobbin, which was well received by the audience. Many other points were brought forward by Mr. Waddell, but as we expect to notice it again, we will conclude our reference to it at this time. After he concluded Dr. Francis Mallory, our delegate arose, and in his usually happy manner responded to him, endorsing all he had said; the Dr. said something about "annexation," which was received with loud applause. He offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, There are extensive fields of bituminous Coal and beds of the finest iron ore on Deep River, in North Carolina, to which it is very desirable that we should have access not only on account of our local demand for these minerals, but because the Navy Yard and the national vessels visiting our port make that demand very great, and we earnestly desire to be admitted to the great benefits of a country so rich, not only in mineral treasures but in agricultural products; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that a charter has been granted by the State of North Carolina for the building of a railway from Deep River to the North Carolina road, and that we will give such aid as may be in our power to an early completion of said road.

Resolved, That from information, which we deem reliable, we believe that more of the necessary elements for a National Foundry and Armory are to be found in immediate proximity to each other in the coal region of Deep River, than at any other point in the United States, and that a union of such an establishment by Railway with the Navy Yard at this place would be an object of National interest; we will therefore use our best efforts to ensure the success of the measures now pending in the House of Representatives, of the United States, for the erection of said Foundry and Armory.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senator, and the Representative from this District in Congress, with the request that they will use their efforts to aid in establishing a National Foundry in North-Carolina.

Resolved, That a committee of citizens be appointed to co-operate with our friends in the Old North State, and to visit the coal and iron region above mentioned, with a view to report to our citizens hereafter on the subject."

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town on yesterday. Miles Costin, Esq., appeared as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the proxy of the State, viz: P. K. Dickinson, Jno. Walker, Wm. S. Ashe, Jno. L. Holmes.

The following were elected Directors by the stockholders at large, viz: Thos. H. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, Jno. Wooster, F. J. Hill, Wm. A. Wright, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Jos. H. Flanner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and H. R. Savage, Cashier. The old officers were reappointed.

The exhibit showing the general condition of the Bank, and the result of its operations for the past year, was highly satisfactory—the Bank having declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent., and having on hand a surplus of about $360,000.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Hillsborough Depot.—The Agent of the N. C. Railroad at this station, has favored us with the following statement of the principal articles sent from this place during the first year of the operations upon the road beginning 1st of May, 1855, and ending 30th of April, 1856.

Flour,	barrels,	3,864
Tobacco,	pounds,	127,845
Domestics,	"	24,170
Rags,	"	24,546
Bacon,	"	5,869
Wheat,	bushels,	2,565
Dried Fruit,	pounds,	17,373

Hillsboro' Recorder.

Steamer Marion Snagged.—We learn by a letter from Mr. J. C. Barfield, mate of the steamer Marion, addressed to Messrs. Caldwell and Robinson, agents of the steamer in this city, that the Marion was lying at Higgins' Landing, Pee Dee river, on the 5th inst.; that she had struck a snag and been injured; and that Capt. McKenzie had one of his legs fractured. No particulars are given in the letter either in reference to the accident that occurred to the steamer, or the misfortune that befell Capt. McKenzie. The Marion was on her passage from Cheraw to this city.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Kentuckians for Kansas.—About one hundred families will leave Louisville for their new homes in Prairie City and its vicinity about the first of June next. A large company, it is said, composed principally of citizens of Louisville, have laid off a town in Kansas called Prairie City.

Courting Widows.—An exchange paper, the editor of which, no doubt, lately "set up" with a courting match, there is nothing like an interesting widow. There is as much difference between courting a damsel and an attractive widow, as there is in cyphering in addition and double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit—all very nice as far as it extends, but doing the amiable to a blue-eyed bereaved one in black crape, comes under the head of preserves—rich, pungent, syrupy. For delicious courting, we repeat, give us a 'live widder.'"

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I take this method of making a few statements in explanation of the course pursued by me, in connection with the recent duel. I can say, with a clear conscience, that I was fully impressed with the responsibility which was attached to my position. I knew that, upon one unguarded expression, or one imprudent act of mine, might depend the life of a fellow being. I can also say that I was not actuated by any feeling of enmity towards the late Dr. Wilkings. We had been born and raised in the same community, and, though not intimate friends, we had never had any personal difficulty in our lives. I can say, too, that Mr. Flanner made the declaration before he left town, as he did on the field after the second fire, that he did not desire to take the life of his opponent, and that he hoped a fair and honorable settlement would be made. For these reasons, I went upon the field with the full determination to accept of any proposition for a settlement which I could regard as fair and honorable—and during the conversation which occurred after the second exchange of shots, I repeatedly said that I desired a fair and honorable settlement. By way of showing my willingness for such a settlement, I call attention to the fact, that as the representative of the challenged party, my duty was simply to receive and consider such propositions as might be made by the challenging party—and such is the course usually pursued by persons when placed in the same position—and yet I went beyond my duty by making the proposition for a withdrawal for a specific purpose, as set forth in the Card, signed by me and published by Mr. Walker, in the Journal of yesterday.

I deem it due to the public to state, that the first mention which was made of a settlement, was immediately after the first fire, when Dr. James F. McKee, Jr., who was acting as the surgeon for both parties, remarked that he hoped the difficulty could now be settled, as the parties had taken one fire. Whereupon, I turned to Mr. Wm. M. Walker, who was the representative of the other party, and asked him the question, in the presence of all the parties: "What have you to say, Mr Walker?" To which he immediately replied, as follows: "Well, sir, we still occupy our former position: you must retract and apologize for your card." I then said, "Is this all you have to say?" He answered "yes." And I then said: "We have no retraction or apology to make." We then loaded the pistols, and the second fire was had.

The object of this card is not to give a full account of all the facts which occurred upon the field—it is merely to state what is sufficient, and no more, to explain the course which I pursued upon the field. In conclusion, I will say that the position taken by me, with regard to a settlement, was, that I was willing to retract Mr. Flanner's card for a specific purpose—it being so expressed in writing—but that I would not make an unconditional retraction of his card.

I regret the necessity which compels me to publish even this much upon this subject.

O. P. MEARES.

May 8th, 1856.

MR. FILLMORE.—The N. Y. Commercial, in mentioning that Mr. Fillmore will accept the nomination for the Presidency, adds:—

It is well understood that when Mr. Fillmore was last heard from, March 31, he had not received official advice of his nomination. In a letter of that date to Mr. Haven, he remarked, after regretting the necessity for so early a nomination and that the choice had not fallen upon another, "I am fully prepared for any sacrifice which it may be necessary to make, and any responsibility it may be necessary to take." The words are worthy of Millard Fillmore and are like him. He never hesitated at a sacrifice for his country's good, or shrunk from a responsibility that office imposed upon him. And it is this unbounding, but active and self-denying patriotism that has given Mr. Fillmore such a hold upon the hearts of the American people, and that have especially commended him to the reflecting, peace loving citizens of the Union. Men know that Millard Fillmore's patriotism is not in word only, but in very deed and of a truth; that with him devotion to country means something, and that when entrusted with executive power, it will be wielded neither for personal exaltation, nor even with undue partisan preference, but for the maintainance of good government, the preservation of fraternity and mutual good will throughout the Union, and for the elevation of the country, as a prosperous example of a free government, before the nations of the world.

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the American party, and the general adoption of his cause by the Whigs while still retaining their separate organization, has already, beyond controversy, proved a wholesome check to the ultra-sectional spirit that was abroad prior to his nomination. The Republican party that day had no idea of nominating such a conservative candidate as Justice McLean, or a man so utterly without political antecedents as Col. Fremont. Not only have their tactics and argoue an entire change with reference to a Presidential candidate, but their views of the one question on which they protess to stand, have been greatly modified;—so modified, in fact, so far as publicy avowed, that the sole issue now contended for by their organs is that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State.

New Haven.—From a table published by Augustus Lines, Esq., for many years chairman of the New Haven Board of Assessors, it appears that since 1836 (twenty years) the number of buildings in that city has increased from 1,711 to 4,457, and the assessed value of buildings from $8,847,253 to $10,472,488. The total assessed value of property in that city, which in 1836 was $5,471,014, has since increased to $20,566,720. The number of polls has increased within the same period from 1,112 to 3,740. The population by the recent census was 31,500.

How to Open Rivalves.—"Talk of opening oysters" said old Hurricane, "why, nothing is easier, if you only know how."

'And how's how?' inquired Starlight.

"Scotch snuffs," answered old hurricane, very sententiously. "Scotch snuff. Bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they'll sneeze their lids off."

"I know a genius," observed Mr. Karl, "who has a better plan. He spreads the bivalves in a circle, seats himself in the centre, and begins spinning a yarn. Sometimes it's an adventure in Mexico, sometimes a legend of his loves; sometimes a marvellous stock operation in Wall street. As he proceeds, the natives get interested; one by one they gape, with astonishment at the tremendous and direful whoppers which are poured forth, and as they gape my friend whips them out, peppers them, and swallows them."

"That'll do," said Starlight, with a long sigh. "I wish we had a bushel of Millponds here now. They'd open easy.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Quartette.—The wife of Mr. Washington French, in Atala county, Miss., presented him two boys and two girls at one birth. Mr. French was 45 years old when he married Miss Eleanor Henley, of Mississippi, and had been married one year.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The America arrived [illegible] Liverpool, with advices to the [illegible]

The London Star [illegible] decided on the 22d [illegible] will make concessions [illegible] can affairs; but will [illegible] from Washington.

Papers relating to Central America laid before Parliament, but no [illegible] enlistment documents will be read [illegible] days. There was no excitement [illegible] ject.

The London papers have received [illegible] ing an advance copy of the [illegible] comprises 34 articles, and [illegible] point from the accounts [illegible] The Black Sea is neutralized, [illegible] holds on its shores are abolished, [illegible] all war ships is interdicted, except [illegible] of police. The Danube is freed from [illegible] domination, Russia making a slight cession of the frontier of Bessarabia. Kars and the country are mutually restored, the [illegible] maining as at present. Wallachia and Moldavia are to have constitutions, which will be settled by a commission—the provisions to be made wise as at the commencement of the [illegible] is but little else of interest in the [illegible] the treaty.

In the British Parliament the Government party have sustained a defeat, being [illegible] 28 majority, in favor of compensation to [illegible] Lieutenants.

Lord Lyndhurst had given notice of a motion in reference to the condition of [illegible] Malmesbury had given notice of a motion for a vote of censure for the fall of Kars.

In France, an Imperial decree announces a reduction of the army. The French have evacuated Kinburn.

The difficulty between England and Persia has been nearly settled.

Advices from Teheran say that Ameer Khan is endeavoring to make a treaty of alliance with the government.

Commercial News.—Liverpool Cotton Circular says that Cotton had advanced [illegible] during the week. The sales reached 95,000 bales, of which speculators took 38,000, and exporters [illegible] The market closed quiet at the advance.

The Brokers' Circular quotes Flour as [illegible] though there is no quotable change in the qualities, while others are [illegible] ern Canal—to 32s. Ohio 36s. to 38s. of [illegible] is a trifle higher. Corn has advanced [illegible] quoted at 29s. a 30s.

CHICAGO, May 5.

Fillmore and Donelson Endorsed.—The Illinois State Convention met at [illegible] and endorsed Fillmore and Donelson. [illegible] B. Archer, was nominated for Governor, [illegible] Dunlop, for Lieutenant Governor. A ticket [illegible] ton for Secretary of State, and James Miller, Treasurer.

Queen Victoria Coming to America.—A London correspondent of the Boston Courier says that a report is quite current in England to the effect that the Queen has some thought of paying a visit, during the coming summer, to the Canadian province of Canada. So far as the rumor has any ground, that several of the London newspapers are discussing the propriety of the step, and advising the Queen to make the journey by the means.

The Allies appear to make merry [illegible] camp at Sebastopol, waiting away their time in theatricals and racing. The most struggle of this latter pastime was, that nearly [illegible] stakes at the great Sebastopol Spring meeting, which came off on March 24th, were won by French officers, whose exploits in the [illegible] line Englishmen have been accustomed hitherto to regard with ridicule and contempt.

The Green-Eyed Monster.—A newly married couple arrived in Boston recently, and took lodgings at one of the fashionable hotels, to pass that propitious season—alas! too brief—known as the honey-moon. Their happiness was the envy of envy among many, for not a cloud appeared to overshadow the enjoyment of the passing hour, until a doctor was sent for in great haste, to relieve the lady of a dose of Laudanum which she threatened to terminate her life. The timely aid of the doctor saved the wife, and after the bride had returned to consciousness, she was asked what motive could have induced her to commit such a wicked act? She replied: *I saw a lady waiting my husband at the table, and I didn't want her to live.*

An Affectionate Dog.—One day last week a dog in the family of the late Mr. Isaac Peirce, died from actual grief for the loss of his master. The dog was over ten years old, and Mr. Peirce had always taken the utmost care of him, giving him meat and drink with his own hand at certain hours of the day. After the death of his owner he went into the house and appeared, as much as any person there, to know the event that had taken place, and from that hour he refused to eat or drink, and went mourning about till he pined away and died without any appearance of disease. Do dogs reason?—*Newburyport Herald.*

Benefits of Benevolence.—Where God is forgotten it is pitiful to see how riches harden the heart of him who gains them. Sometimes the man who was liberal while he was poor, becomes niggardly as he becomes wealthy. The tendency of gain is to nourish selfishness, if the hand that bestows it is overlooked; and the thirst of selfishness can never be slaked. The reservoir of the covetous never overflows. Recognizing no obligation, he yields to no claim. A man of this sort once said, "Others never give to me, why should I give to others?" Infatuated man! is there none that ever gives to thee? What hast thou not received? Has God given thee nothing? Who gave thee reason, life, success? Who prospered thy plans? Who gave thee power to get wealth? Who has kept thy dwelling safe? Who has warded off from thee a thousand calamities which have overtaken thy fellows? And art thou then indebted to none—has none a right to thy bounty? Wilt thou rob God? Shall He have no share of what is His own?

Sudden Death.—We regret to learn that Adam Swisegood, a very estimable citizen of this county, died suddenly while eating his dinner last Monday. Mr. S. was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.—*Lexington (N. C.) Flag.*

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends and this community that he intends to leave here on the First of July, as usual, to be absent until the first of October.

Persons desiring his professional services will please not delay their calls until the last moment.

P. S.—As I am very much in need of money, those who still owe me will please call and settle, and thus oblige. D. W. C. B.

May 3, 1856. 1-tw1

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.—

Further supplies just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 22.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1856.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Caldwell presiding.

SAMPSON SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Jacob Johnson resulted in his conviction for the murder of Jacob Stewart, but on motion, the Judge granted an arrest of judgment. Solicitor Strange and J. G. Shepherd, Esq., conducted the prosecution. Messrs. J. W. Cameron, M. J. McDuffie, C. G. Wright, B. Fuller, J. A. Spears and Thos. H. Holmes, appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The consequence of an arrest of judgment is, we learn, to restore the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff of this county.

He has already been twice tried, and twice convicted of the murder.

CANDIDATES.—Col. Michael W. Holt, of Alamance, is the American candidate for Senator in Alamance and Randolph. Ralph Gorrell, Esq., is a Candidate for the Commons in Guilford.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Alfred G. Foster, Esq., and Col. Henry B. Elliott have been nominated by a Convention of the American party in Randolph as candidates for the House of Commons.

The Asheborough Bulletin says,—

"We would here remark that Mr. Foster and Col. Elliott are well known as patriotic and talented gentlemen, one of whom is extensively engaged in Agriculture, the other in Manufactures, in this county. They are both thoroughly imbued with the spirit of 'Internal Improvement,' in favor of passing the Fayetteville and Western Railroad through this county, and whatever else pertains to its interests and the honor and welfare of the old North State. We have no doubt that they will be elected triumphantly and will, by their efficiency and usefulness in the halls of legislation, elevate the standing of the county in that august body."

CANDIDATES IN BLADEN.—For the Commons, J. W. Purdie, American, Geo. M. White, Democrat.

For Sheriff, ——— Melvin, Am., John S. Willis, Dem.

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank was held in Wadesborough on the 6th inst.

Messrs. W. R. Leak, Geo. W. Little, S. W. Cole, J. White, P. Richardson, P. G. Smith, and Thos. Robiason were elected Directors. Messrs. W. R. Leak, President, H. B. Hammond, Cashier, and N. Beverly, Clerk, were re-elected for the present year.

Mr. Wm. J. Yates offers for sale, his interest (being one-half,) in the office of the "North Carolinian."

The Medical Society of North Carolina will hold its annual meeting in Raleigh to-morrow.

WHAT INFLUENCES THE POLICY OF NATIONS.—The Northern papers, and letter writers from Washington, are full of speculations on the question whether the reception of the new Minister from Walker's filibustering government in Nicaragua would have a beneficial or an injurious effect on the prospects of Mr. Pierce for re-nomination by the Convention of his party at Cincinnati next month. And it has first been asserted, and then denied, that the reception had been determined on by the Administration because it was assured that it would help to secure that nomination. It is quite possible that none of the writers know much about the course which the administration will pursue, even if the administration itself should be better informed upon that point, (which is doubtful.) But it is evident that all sorts of influences have been brought to bear to procure that recognition, and again to defeat it, on grounds exclusively referring to its effect upon the next Presidential contest. To what base uses, to what miserable trafficking, are the fame and honor and interests of a great nation brought, by the honored and trusted Representatives of the people, when its policy on a point of National law, and possibly involving the Nation's peace, is sought to be guided by so contemptible a motive as its effect upon the nomination of a candidate for President!

ANOTHER SLICE OF MEXICO.—It is reported and believed that Gen. Gadsden is engaged in negotiating a treaty for another cession of Mexican territory. The ten millions which our government paid Mexico for the Mesilla valley, are said to be exhausted, and the present government, with Gen Comonfort at its head, finds it necessary to raise the wind by the sale of more land; whilst our government, perhaps unfortunately, has more money than it can manage to expend, even with the utmost efforts at extravagance. Whilst this state of things lasts, we suppose the United States will go on to absorb Mexico; and when, if ever, Mexico can manage to do without selling, or we have no money to buy, our "manifest destiny" people will readily find another mode of acquiring what they may covet.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—South Carolina has appointed sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. President Pierce was endorsed by the Convention as the first choice of the State for President.

The American State Council of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 6th inst. A Fillmore man was elected President by a vote of 153 to 116. The minority retired, organized and appointed a delegation to the Northern American Convention in New York on June 12th.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The whole Democratic ticket for City officers has been elected by about 4,000 majority. The same party has elected about two-thirds of all the ward officers, Councilmen &c., by large majorities. The result of the election is not considered a test of party strength, but an effort, by change of rulers, to reform the wretchedly administered City Government.

CHEAP.—Ice, of the finest quality, is selling in Boston at 17 cents per hundred pounds.

THE ARGUS AND THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—Sundry mis-statements of the last Argus require correction, notwithstanding the opinion of that paper that both of us would do better to avoid controversies, and notwithstanding its claim not to have "commenced the onslaught," which we deny.

The Argus asserts, openly, boldly, and above board," that its original article "*is not susceptible of the construction put upon it by the Fayetteville Observer.*" This is "going it strong," indeed. It reminds us of a story we once heard of a man in a certain town in this State, who had employed a Lawyer to write an affidavit for him, and the only instructions he gave were, "make it strong' make it strong, sir! It is your business to write the affidavit, and mine to swear to it." The Argus has made it strong, undoubtedly; and if the truth of a proposition depend upon the positiveness of its assertion, it cannot be denied that the Argus has it, and that we, and the Raleigh Standard, and many people in this place who think they know something of the English language, are all wrong. But we beg leave to deny all this. We do not admit that the Editor of the Argus is the only person capable of construing the English language, when "hastily written." He seems to be offended that we deny his construction, in the face of his disclaimer and explanation. We submit that what the Editor *meant*, and what he *said*, "hastily," may be two altogether different things.

Let us see: The Argus said—

"There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old-line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his cut-throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851," &c.

Now we contend that the reasonable and natural conclusion to which any one would come, on reading this, is, that it was aimed at "the old line Whigs." If that paper had said, "There are a few, a very few, *of the* men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs," the construction would have been different. It would then have borne the construction contended for by the Argus.

The Argus insinuates—rather than asserts—that its original paragraph about old line Whigs, secessionists, traitors, &c., was aimed at Clingman and his *suit*. We are surprised to learn this, for we had supposed, as the Argus did some ten days ago, that Clingman had a good while ago ceased to "hold himself up as an old line Whig." That, however, is a matter of but little moment to us. The Argus may abuse Clingman to its heart's content. We doubt not that he deserves it all. But pray don't call him an old line Whig.

We pass from this. The Argus has at length abandoned its oft-repeated *lie, untrue* against the Observer, occasional for nearly two years past—(we once appealed to it to say plainly whether it alluded to us, and got no answer;)—and now comes out plainly with what has been heretofore dribbled out by innuendoes. It now says boldly,—

"We can assure that print that a considerable portion of the Whig party" did lay acts down the lost of the State to Gen. Scott; and that that loss was imputed to a bitter and denunciatory article written after the news of General Scott's nomination had reached Fayetteville, as well as to what had been said before. The first news that we got of the nomination was in the Observer; and in the same paper it was very plainly intimated—if not expressly declared—that General Scott could only be swallowed by rolling the bitter pill up in the Hon. William A. Graham, the nominee for the Vice Presidency."

As confidently as all this is asserted, as "strong" as the Argus's affidavit is made, we deny its truth, in toto. We wrote no such "bitter and denunciatory article *after* the news of Gen. Scott's nomination had reached Fayetteville"—nor indeed before that event any thing that will justify such language. We neither intimated nor declared that Gen. Scott could only be swallowed by rolling the bitter pill up in the Hon. W. A. Graham." We said nothing of the kind. It is a gross misstatement throughout. And if the Editor of the Argus made such assertions during his canvass as the Scott Elector in 1852, it may in part account for the loss of Whig votes in his Electoral District.

If the Editor of the Argus or any others feel inclined to examine into this matter, our files of the Observer are at their service.

After this we may safely turn the Editor's Scotch battery against himself, and apply to him what he so inaptly appropriated to us:—

"O wad some pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It would frae many a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

Once more: The Editor of the Argus says that he recollects writing no stronger articles against Gen. Scott than we wrote. We will endeavor to refresh his recollection.

On the 1st of May 1852, the Editor of the Argus, then published at Wadesborough, declared:—

"We may cast him [Fillmore] aside for GEN. SCOTT or some one else, with the view of securing doubtful votes in certain sections, but we shall act A MEAN and DISGRACEFUL part in so doing."

Again, said the Editor, in the same article,—

"We trust that the Whig party has not become so UNPRINCIPLED as to look to availability in its nominations. If so, *the sooner* HONEST MEN *leave it* and form new organizations, the better."

Well, the Whig party *did* seek for availability by nominating Gen. Scott, and the Editor of the Argus *did not* leave it.

We might go on to quote from the "strong" language of the Editor. But the above will do. If he can find any thing that we ever wrote as strong as this, we beg him to "trot it out."

The Argus corrects us in one particular. It says that there *were* a democratic paper (and perhaps two) published in his District in 1852. We were not aware of it, as we received no such paper. We, however, did not speak positively on this point, but used the word "probably," because we were not certain as to the fact.

We must copy the following in full from the Argus:

"Our contemporary claims the credit of having an *increased* vote of 129 to foot up for General Scott in its District, over the August election when Mr. Kerr was the Whig candidate for the Governorship; while in our District there was a *decrease* in the Whig vote of 559. Ergo (the inference is) that while the Whig cause prospered in the hands of the Observer, it suffered in ours. This may be so. No one places a more humble estimate upon our services than we do ourself. So far, however, as we were enabled to sound public sentiment as to the cause of these results, we came to the conclusion that the saddle had been placed on quite another horse. The Observer had a large circulation in our District—and in those counties where it circulated most the falling off was generally the greatest—while in its own District its circulation was small, and its mischievous influences consequently less. In its own county, where it may be presumed its circulation was greatest, as also in Robeson where a good many of its numbers were taken, there was a *decrease* in the Whig vote. But if we were not able to get all the Whigs in our District up to the scratch at the Presidential election, we were able to shake a good many Democrats away from the polls with such a nominee as Pierce on their ticket, and the result was a greatly increased Whig majority over that of August, as any one may see by a reference to the official figures—which cannot lie, though editors and papers may. In August Mr. Kerr's majority was 616. In November General Scott's majority was 1400—a clear gain of 784 on the August vote; while in the District where our neighbor's boasted gain was achieved the majority was more than 3,000 against General Scott. Why, then, did the Observer conceal these *results* from its readers? Did it wish to *create* an erroneous impression as to the real state of the case? Had there been no greater gain upon the Whig majority in our District than there was upon the *minority* in the Observer's, General Scott would have lacked several hundred more votes than he did of carrying the State."

Really, this is "going it strong" by wholesale. It would be hard to find so many *errors* in an equal space.

There was a *propriety* in our citing the votes *for* Gen. Scott, as compared with Mr Kerr, because we had been charged by the Argus's insinuation with having aided in the defeat of Gen. Scott by our editorials. We could have aided in such defeat only by diminishing the Whig vote, or increasing the Locofoco vote. Nobody pretends that the latter was done. And to prove that we had not done the former, wherever the Argus did, we showed that in our District the Whigs not only stood their ground, but increased 129 votes, whilst in *his* District 559 Whigs failed or refused to vote for Scott. But the Argus now modestly contends that its Editor deserves credit for the reduced vote for Pierce. With that we have nothing to do, though we may remark that whilst "shaking away" the Locofocos from the polls, it was not judicious to shake away 559 Whigs along with them.

The Argus says that the Observer had a larger circulation in the District where its Editor was a candidate for Elector, and a small one in this District. *This is so far from being true*, that we have now, and have to boot we had then, though we cannot ascertain the latter fact with precision, *at least two subscribers in the District for every one in this.*

In this county, says the Argus, where our circulation was greatest, there was a decrease in the Whig vote! Indeed! Surely the Argus must have been bent upon proving that one of its assertions at least is true! *Not the above one*, but that which asserts that "figures cannot lie, though *editors and papers* may." *There was no decrease in the Whig vote in this county*, as the Argus boldly asserts. In August, Kerr had 724. In November, Scott had 811. As figures don't lie, (although editors and papers may,) we contend that, instead of a decrease, there was an increase of 88 in the Whig vote in this county.

Of the 9 counties in our District, there was an increased Whig vote in 6, in 5 of which the Observer circulated largely. In only one of the other 4 had the Observer any considerable circulation.

Of the 5 counties in the Editor of the Argus's District, there was a Whig increase in only *One*. And that an increase of 34 in Richmond, in which the Observer had and has a far larger circulation than in any other of the eight. The Argus says that "in those counties [in his District] where it [the Observer] circulated most the falling off was generally the greatest." Now the Editor of the Argus doubtless knows that of all those counties the Observer circulated most in Richmond. Yet in Richmond Gen. Scott did not fall off at all, but gained 64! viz: for Kerr 624, for Scott 678. Whilst in Anson, where the Editor published his articles against the nomination of Gen. Scott, there was a decreased Whig vote of 96, viz: Kerr loss Scott 992. In Anson the Argus had a very large circulation, the Observer scarcely any.

We confess our astonishment that the Argus should thus carelessly hazard assertions that the figures contradict, and which every man has it in his power by reference to the figures to find are erroneous. We do not imagine that the statements are made wilfully, but they are nevertheless untrue. And as they are calculated to produce injurious impressions in regard to brother editors who have treated him with uniform courtesy and forbearance, they should not have been hazarded without the most positive knowledge of their truth.

We again deny, most emphatically, that we ever "came out for a dissolution of the Union." It is a falsification of the spirit and language of every thing we ever wrote. As well might we be charged with coming out for the firing of our own dwelling, if we should say that the application of a lighted match thereto must inevitably destroy it. The Argus, by separating a sentence from the context to which it belongs, and which shows its meaning, can as easily make us come out for murder, or robbery, or arson, or any other crime. That is easily done; but it is not *well* done.

We took identically the same ground, in substance upon the dissolution of the Union, as the Editor of the Argus took in his 4th of July Speech, 1855, and in the Argus of the 10th of March last.

So far from having said that the Whig party is dead, as the Argus charged, and still attempts to argue, we have over and over again *denied* that such is the case. We never admitted it, either in terms or by implication. We deny it now, as we have always denied it. What we wrote we are ready to defend, not what the Argus chooses to impute to us, contrary to the facts.

The Argus's sneer at the Senior Editor's annual trip to Saratoga" is very small, very small indeed. We will let it pass, with the remark, which its utter impertinence to the matter in controversy would seem to justify, that if the Editor will never drink any thing more hurtful than Saratoga water, and in company no worse than such "abolitionists," as he ignorantly or otherwise calls those whom we meet there, he may thank his stars. "Enjoy himself among those abolitionists" at Saratoga, says the Argus. As well might we say that the Editor of the Argus enjoys himself at home among the drunkards and rowdies, because there may happen to be some of those classes in Fayetteville.

DEATH OF MR. DAWSON.—Hon. William C. Dawson, late United States Senator from Georgia, died at Greensborough, in that State, last week. Mr. Dawson served with great reputation in both Houses of Congress for many years; and as the Intelligencer remarks, few Congressmen have won so high a place in the general esteem.

SLAVE LIBERALITY.—It is stated that 5,000 slaves in Charleston have, during the last year, contributed $15,000 to charitable purposes.

SOUTHERN BOYS AT NORTHERN COLLEGES.—The Catalogue of Princeton College, N. J., shows that the Southern States are represented in that Institution as follows:—Maryland 25, Virginia and Alabama 11 each, South Carolina and Mississippi 9 each, Georgia and Louisiana 7 each, Tennessee 6, North Carolina 5, Arkansas 4, Missouri 3, Florida, Kentucky and Texas 1 each. 100 Southerners out of 253 Students.

An abolition Convention in Rhode Island has adopted resolutions censuring Hon. Edward Everett for his "fulsome eulogy" upon Washington recently delivered in Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond and other cities. Washington was a slaveholder, and Mr. Everett's eulogy is denounced as a crouching to the slave power.

EXECUTION.—A negro man was hanged at Goldsborough on Friday last, an immense concourse of men, women and children, white and black, being present to enjoy the scene.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings are still remarkably uninteresting.

On Thursday, in the House, whilst the Deficiency bill was under consideration, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, was attacking one item in the bill, when he suddenly fainted and fell to the floor. Much excitement ensued, and the business of the House was changed to receiving reports for one hour.

Mr. Giddings was conveyed to a sofa, where he soon recovered his consciousness, and was taken home. He subsequently appeared, on the same day, and concluded his speech.

The House passed a bill granting upwards of a million and a half acres of land to Iowa and the railroads therein, by a vote of 79 to 59.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A Tragedy at Willard's Hotel.—The Hon. Philip T. Herbert, one of the representatives from California, shot the Chief Waiter at Willard's Hotel, about 11 o'clock this forenoon, the ball taking effect in a vital part, and producing instant death. The affair caused much excitement in the Hall of the House of Representatives before the hour of meeting. The circumstances seem to be as follows:

Mr. Herbert, who is said to be a very quiet and inoffensive man, came in late to breakfast, when a dispute arose between Herbert and the waiter. Sharp words ensued, when the other waiters in the establishment came up and made an assault upon Mr. H., with chairs, plates, etc. Herbert, with the assistance of another gentleman, defended himself as best he could, and only shot when it was evident to all the beholders that the intention of the assailants was to kill him.

Later accounts state that Mr. Herbert left the Hotel by a back door, and took a hack, but subsequently delivered himself up and was carried to jail, where a long examination took place.

The District Attorney, Mr. Key, appeared for the United States; and Senator Weller, Mr. Phillips, of Alabama, and Messrs. Bradley and Ratcliffe for the prisoner.

The name of the the deceased was Thos. Keating, head waiter, an Irishman by birth, aged 50, having a wife and two children.

A number of the servants belonging to the hotel were first examined. Their testimony was somewhat contradictory, but their evidence was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by the servants that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject, to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returned the assault with the plate. During the melee, Patrick a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it progressed, crockery and chairs were broken promiscuously, by the parties to the contest. The American minister was present as a spectator, quietly bounding what was occurring, and did not move till he went up to the man whom Herbert shot to ascertain whether he was dead.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel; but he beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol, the other two servants still clenched him. Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him, I'll kill you." Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying a crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, &c.

Mr. Bishop, a member of Congress, testified that he was positively certain the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding him and he appeared to be much exhausted.

Capt. Blunding corroborated the fact that several servants were pressing a man down (whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert) previous to and at the time of the firing of the pistol.

Capt. Peronte's testimony was also confirmatory of the above.

There was an immense crowd in and about the jail and much excitement was manifested. Many members of Congress were present.

CRAZY.—At an abolition gathering in Rhode Island, Wm. Lloyd Garrison offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so a distinguished conservative citizen of Massachusetts, Hon. Edward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of a civil war, and the liberties of the people are in the dust under the hoof of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to secure for himself thereby the applause of an idolatrous multitude, ostensibly as a mark of profound veneration for the memory of the "Father of his Country," but manifestly, in view of all the circumstances, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy, to perpetuate a pro-slavery compact, and to give a fresh blow at the anti-slavery movement."

These men are undoubtedly crazy, and ought to be put into straight-jackets without delay. They have made several discoveries which no sane man would have dreamed of, viz: that the liberties of the people are in the dust; that Mr. Everett's oration had any thing to do with the question of slavery; and that any body ever yet delivered "a fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washington." We have seen a good many panegyrics of the Father of his Country, but never a *fulsome* one.

CHARLESTON, May 8.

From Panama.—An arrival here from Aspinwall brings accounts to the 24th ultimo. Every thing was quiet at Panama, where the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's had arrived. The commander immediately entered into an examination of the causes which produced the late outrage, and a warm correspondence had taken place between him and the Governor of Panama, the latter not believing that the difficulty originated in a desire on the part of the natives for plunder.

FILLIBUSTERING.—The New Orleans Picayune gives an account of the great filibuster meeting to hear Mr. Soule's speech. It was a most enthusiastic gathering, nearly all men of all parties in that locality sympathising with Walker's expedition. The speakers were for having Nicaragua embodied in the platform of the American and Democratic parties, and the crowd cordially endorsed them. Several thousand dollars were subscribed for Walker's use.

Some of Walker's sympathizers wish the neutrality laws repealed, so that any one who chooses to make war upon States neighboring to the United States may do so without any legal check. But, as the Philadelphia Ledger well remarks:

"The neutrality laws are more necessary now than ever. If it were not for them every band of outlaws who choose would have it in their power to involve this country in war. Every country on this continent with wealth enough to tempt the cupidity of a ..... would be liable to invasion from the desperadoes who rely upon brute courage and not their industry to carve out their fortunes in the world. Our country, instead of maintaining a proud position among the nations of the earth, would become an asylum for all the outlaws in the world, where they could safely concoct schemes of plunder and of aggression against the rest of mankind. How long would other nations endure such treatment? We should have a combination of all of them against us, for we could not allow our territory to be used for hostile purposes against others and escape their just resentment.

Recent experience shows too strongly the wisdom of the neutrality laws to allow them to be now tampered with. Without such laws we should before now have been involved in a war with Spain, and perhaps with other Powers of Europe. Even with them it requires great prudence and foresight to avoid the dangers which designing adventurers seek to involve us in, they having nothing at stake themselves and caring nothing for the country, except so far as they may use its power to further their own schemes of aggression.

Let the neutrality laws alone. Our Government, when it has a foreign policy to pursue that is just, may do so openly and in the face of the world. It does not require the aid of filibusters to help achieve what destiny has marked out for this nation to accomplish."

MARRIED,

At Powelton, May 7, by Rev. Lucil Manly, D. D. of Charleston, S. C., Mr. THOMAS C. DOCKERY of Hernando, Miss., to Miss ELIZABETH A. THOMPSON of Richmond county.

On the 22d inst., by D. Carmichael, Esq., Dr. JNO. A. McNEILL, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss HARRIET A. EVANS, daughter of Duncan Evans, sr., of Talladega county, Ala.

Carolinian copy.

In Richmond county, 17th inst., by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. PETER J. NICHOLSON to Miss SARAH, daughter of Elijah Bostick, dec'd.

In Moore county, 4th inst., by Jas. Riddle, Esq., J. A. McBRYDE, of Johnsonville, to Miss MARY A., daughter of W. Y. Oats.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. Stephen R. King in Brunswick, by Rev. Mr. King, Capt. ROBERT LYTLE of Bladen county, to Miss A. KING, daughter of Mr. Stephen King of Brunswick.

DIED,

In Bladen county, April 26, Mrs. JANE B., wife of William D. McNeill, Esq., in the 41st year of her age, leaving to those who knew her best and loved her most, the consoling reflection that virtue and goodness will be rewarded beyond the grave.

In Salisbury, on the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN F. VOGLER, aged about 46 years. Mr. Vogler was assistant Doorkeeper to the last session of North Carolina.

In Forsyth county, suddenly, on the 4th inst., Mrs. REBECCA BANNER, in the 80th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 12.

BACON—		11 a 12	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a	Cuba	37½ a 42	
CANDLES—E. F.		18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50	
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6½	
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10	
COFFEE—Rio		13½ a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00	
Laguira		15 a 20	SALT—		
St. Domingo		09 a 09	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 00	
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00	
Fair to Good		10½ a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.		9 a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prime	12½ a 15	
Gunny		18 a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee		18 a 09	Com. per bag	2 25 a 0 00	
Berlaps		00 a 09	Buck	2 25 a 0 00	
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10		17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	58 a 60	
Brc. Sheetings		7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	37½ a 40	
Osnaburgs		9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00	
FEATHERS—		35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65	
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50	
Family	7 00 a 0 00		Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00	
Superfine	6 50 a 0 00		American Gin	75 a 80	
Fine	6 00 a 0 00		Holland "	1 50 a 2 00	
Scratched	5 50 a 0 00		SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13 a	
Corn	70 a 75		Crushed	12 a 12½	
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00		St. Croix	11 a 12	
Oats	45 a 50		Porto Rico	10½ a 11	
Peas	65 a 70		New Orleans	10 a 11	
Rye	90 a 1 00		TALLOW—	11 a 12	
HIDES—Dry	12 a 12½		TOBACCO—		
Green	4 a 5		Leaf	00 a 00	
IRON—			Manufactured	8 a 15	
Swedes, sc. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—Ref.	$2½ a $2½	
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English		0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½	
LARD—		0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00	
LEAD—		8½ a 09	WOOL—	15 a	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We report a dull market.
Cotton—Market quite firm.
Flour steady.
Corn—No change.
Molasses—Stock light.
N. C. Whiskey—Heavy and dull.
Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 90. New Virgin 2 40, Scrape 90; Spirits 32 to 33.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine $3; old 1 92; yellow dip 2 40; hard 1 40. Spirits held at 40, without sales. Rosin 1 15. Tar 1 25. N. C. Wheat 1 37½.

At New York, middling upland cotton 10½, a rise of ½. Southern Flour is lower, 6 12 to $8. Southern Corn 61 to 64, and 68 for an extra lot of Devereux white corn from North Carolina. Spirits Turpentine firm at 43 to 44. Rosin 1 70.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, May 10, Str Magnolia, with passengers and goods; Str Rowan, with goods for sundry persons.

Lutterloh's Line, May 11, Str Fanny, with passengers and goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 7.—Brig Pacific fm Boston; Schr Wave from Little River. 8.—Brig Olive fm New York; Schr N Berry from Rockport, Me., Ellen Randall from Little River, W H Smith fm N York, Eureka fm Lockwood's Folly. 9.—Brigs S Webster and S Wooster from New York; Schrs. Southern Belle and L L Sharpe fm New York, Catherine fm Boston, Albion fm Jacksonville.

FOR SALE.

MY DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT on Green Street. For terms &c., apply to D. & W. McLaurin or A. E. Hall. T. M. SACKETT.
May 12, 1856. 3-3tpd

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

ICE CREAM SALOON.

WHERE will be opened on the 12th of May, inst., (for the season,) in connexion with the Shemwell House, an Ice Cream Saloon, in the Store room lately occupied by Shemwell & McDonald, Shemwell House building, Green Street, near the Market House.
Fayetteville, May 8. 3-3t

BALM OF 1000 FLOWERS.

A FRESH supply of this elegant perfume and cosmetic, just received. Also, Lubin's & Edwelhis' Extracts, assorted; Upper Ten, &c. for the handkerchief; Lubin's, Low's, Cleaver's and Bazin's Pomades and Soaps; Batchelor's and Phalon's Hair Dye; Puffs; Toilet Powder; Lily Blossom for removing tan and freckles; Bandoline; Cachous; Cut-glass Pungents; Cuticle's and Bazin's Shaving Cream; Farina Cologne; Shaving, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Hat and Hair Brushes; Combs; I. R. Balls, &c. &c., for sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
May 12, 1856. 3-4ti

PLANK ROAD STOCK.

10 SHARES Northern Plank Road Stock, for sale by J. B. FERGUSON.
May 12, 1856. 4tf

GRAND DISPLAY!!!

The State of North Carolina CHALLENGED!!!

NOWHERE have you seen—nowhere can you find an assortment of

CLOTHING AND Gent's Furnishing Goods,

to compare with the Stock now on exhibition at the

"CITY CLOTHING STORE,"
WILMINGTON, N. C.

To all who visit the place, we say Call and see the largest assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, and the Handsomest Store in our State! It's so, Gentlemen, and to attempt a contradiction, would be to deny an acknowledged truth. The establishment, as heretofore, is conducted by

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
who stand "A, 1," in their line of trade.
May 9. 3-4wi

Johnston Male and Female Academies, JOHNSTON COUNTY.

THE Annual Examination of these Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th the patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th the usual Address will be delivered by Prof. Charles R. Stuart of Randolph Macon College, Va., and the public generally are respectfully invited. TRUSTEES.
Leachburg, May 8. 3-2t*

TROY & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.
May 8, 1856. 2-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY Dr. J. F. FOULKES.

A LARGE Assortment of HARRISON'S WRITING INKS, consisting of Black Writing Fluid, Blue and Carmine Inks, from one Ounce to Quart Bottles.

Also, a large and choice lot of

HARRISON'S PERFUMERY, consisting of

Toilet Water, for removing blotches and freckles from the skin; Double and Single Cologne; Preston Salts; Cream of Beauty; Parian White; Carnation Rouge; Lemon Rouge; Lip Balm; Cold Cream; Toilet Powders; Shampoo Lotion; Hair Dye; Floral Pomatum; Crystal Pomatum; Pillicome; Beef Marrow; Bear's Oil; Rose Hair Oil; Toilet Soap; Brown Windsor, Palm (family,) Mammoth Laundry Soaps; Crystal and Erasive Soaps; Fuming Pastils; Shaving Creams, assorted; Extracts, assorted; &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash Wholesale or Retail by J. F. FOULKES.
May 8. 2-3t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders in this Company will be held in Fayetteville on FRIDAY, 30th MAY. J. H. HALL, Pres't.
May 8. 2-tm

C. E. LEETE

HAS just received
10 Kits No. 1 Salmon,
20 " " Mackerel,
25 Bbls. No. 3 "
—ALSO,—
10 Bbls. Scuppernong Wine of the vintage of 1854 and 1855. C. E. LEETE.
May 8. 2-2t
Town papers copy 2 times.

BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS.

THE 2d edition, (with hundreds of typographical errors of the old edition corrected,) is published for the benefit of the Missionary cause of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina. The price of the 2 vols. is, in cloth binding, $4, in sheep $4 50. Orders, accompanied in every instance by cash, may be addressed to E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1856.

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.
April 19. 97-tf

K. M. MURCHISON, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,* WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A

FRESH SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

SOFT WOOL AND SUMMER HATS,

in great variety.

A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

April 23. 98-tf

JONES's Views of the Seats, Mansions, Castles, &c. of Noblemen and Gentlemen in Scotland.

The Book of Scottish Ballads.

The Scottish Gael: The Book of Ballads, by Bon Gaultier: McFingal, by Trumbull: Lillian and other Poems, by Praed: Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations: Ballads, by W. Harrison Ainsworth: Leigh Hunt's Stories in Verse: Abingham's Poems: Hogg's Tales: The queens of England of the House of Hanover, by Dr. Doran: The Noctes Ambrosiane of Blackwood: Bohn's New Hand Book of Games: The War of the Allies, from the Correspondent of the London Times: Novelties, Inventions and Curiosities in Arts and Manufactures: &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 23.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH.

BY W. N. White of Georgia;

Courtship and Marriage, by Mrs. Henry;

The Courtesies of Wedded Life, by Mrs. Leslie;

Harper's Classical Library, being literal translations of Cicero, Xenophon, Cæsar, Herodotus, Horace, &c.

Also, farther supplies of Forest Linwood, Hiawatha, Mrs. Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol: Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry: Dossey's Choice: Trench on the Miracles: The Moral Probe: Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, by Anthon: Joy's Morning and Evening Exercises: "Five Hundred Mistakes Corrected": Smith's Grammar, &c., just received by

E. J. HALE SON.

April 23.

GREEN & WEAR,

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9. 84-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c. can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 59tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers,

Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

Fresh Spring Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON has just received a large and desirable Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY SILK GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Fig'd Summer Silks; Berages; Tissues; Crape de Paries; Challies; Organdies, plain and in Robe Patterns; Emb'd, Flounced, Col'd and White Evening Dresses. A few Rich Col'd and Black Moir Antique Silks. A large and beautiful assortment of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars, Sleeves, French Emb'd Flirts, Basques, &c.; Plain and Emb'd Crape Shawls—a few very superior Emb'd Silk and Lace Mantles, &c.

Hats; Plain Straw and French Lace Bonnets; a few very superior Col'd and White Crape and Silk ditto, of the latest styles.

Particular attention is invited to a large and well assorted stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

for Men and Boys, made in the LATEST STYLES and WARRANTED WORKMANSHIP.

The above Stock was selected with great care, and embraces every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line. Buyers would do well to call and examine the above Stock before purchasing.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 26. 90-tf

A CARD.

MR. ARCH'D N. McDONALD (late of the firm of Shemwell & McDonald) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he is now doing business with Mr. J. A. Pemberton, where he would be pleased to have them call and see him. Mr. P. has a very desirable stock of Fresh Goods, comprising everything in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress line which he will take great pleasure in exhibiting. ARCH'D N. McDONALD.

March 26. 90-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Bird Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 8 doors North of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1858. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR

MILL STONES,

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egerton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,

S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.

May 29, 1855. 5 yp!

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice; at the following place and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands: E. W. Foy ville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Heggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort: Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Ogle by.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen G. Ahem.

In Sampson County, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johns a.

In Cumberland County, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company, and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow County are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 87-3mpd

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS valuable property is now offered for sale. It consists of a Paper, Grist and Saw Mill, and a Farm with a commodious Dwelling House thereon. It is situated in Wake county, at the Great Falls of Neuse River, thirteen miles from Raleigh, and four miles from the Depots of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road at Forestville and Huntsville. The Farm embraces three hundred and sixty-nine acres of good arable land—part of which is in woods.

The Paper Mill is a massive stone building, 201 feet long by 55 feet wide—part of it two and a half stories high, and covered with a tin roof. The machinery consists of four engines of great power, one Rotary Boiler, one Four-Cylinder machine of excellent quality, which has turned off 5,000 pounds of paper within 24 hours—together with all other appliances necessary for paper making—all in good order. The machinery is driven by Blake water wheels under a head of 18 feet water. There is a large Stock House attached, together with an office and eleven houses for the operatives. Also a Blacksmith shop and a Carpenter's shop of two stories. An abundant supply of the purest wash-water.

The Grist Mill is a new building, 40 feet long by 32 feet wide—of four floors. It has three pair of stones, each pair driven by a Blake water wheel.

The Saw Mill contains an excellent circular saw. Timber can be rafted down the river from twelve miles above.

If not sooner disposed of, the property will be offered at public sale, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale, or on application to the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

March 10, 1856. 86-ts

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of ranking it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

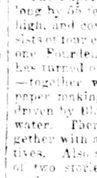
Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mellett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855 13-Y

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership existing between W. F. & E. F. Moore was dissolved on the 1st March, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm will please come forward and make payment: either party is authorised to settle.

W. F. MOORE,
E. F. MOORE.

The above business will be continued by W. F. & J. J. Moore, under the name and style of MOORE & BROTHER.

March 27, 1856. 90-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1855. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 17, 1855 81tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr

Address, Pomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 29, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Elinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 75-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place. (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING.

THOS. A. E. EVANS offers his services to Survey Lands, furnish Plans and Specifications for Bridges, &c. Address him through the Post Office, or apply at the Store of Messrs. S. T. Hawley & Son.

Fayetteville, April 14. 94-tf

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,

MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,

251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, New York.

JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and most complete assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

GUANO, BONE DUST, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 26. 91-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

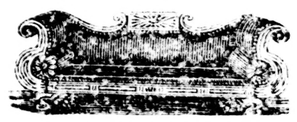
The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 79-tf

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov. 19. 54-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses. Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts, Wash Stands; Candle Stands. Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut. Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools. Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Melian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added

November 2, 1854. 45tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man EAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Virginia, or Nashville, Tenn., where he was raised.

D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1853 75-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

FREIGHTING

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 30 cents per cask, and that a **REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.** from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, all Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.

R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.

Dec. 24, 1855. 65-tf

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms,* to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS,** Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5.

BLANKS for sale at this Office

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives: and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and requirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYLE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C. 1-15tf

Dec. 12, 1855.

GOLDSBOROUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President

Dr. MORGAN UROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

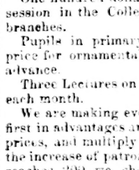
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and I pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.



THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington, on Monday, the 2d day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

T. B. CARR, Grand Secretary.

All persons having bills against said Chapter, are requested to forward them to the G. Secretary previous to the meeting.

Wilmington, April 7, 1856. 94-tm

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place

J. G. STEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9. 94-y

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO

Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,

And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,"*** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin, or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask: are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1855 62-6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERBY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

Putnam's Magazine for May, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand, the **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Mantillas, Embroideries,

RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.

will be found handsome and attractive. For gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in piece. Also a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Pickles, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock has been as well selected as any which can be found in the neighboring towns.

April 3 93*tf

P. S. All persons indebted to me previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

C. BLACK

IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Teacher.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole session, those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.

Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.

Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 86*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 acres,—360 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. WATSON.

March 19, 1856. 86*tf

New Goods

At the New Building near Liberty Post

WM. MACINTYRE has open and for sale a Full Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING;

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;

Hats and Bonnets;

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Hardware;

Table and Pocket Cutlery;

A full stock of

GROCERIES.

PLOWS AND PLOW-CASTINGS.

April 14, 1856. 95*tf

MRS. BROTHERS' HOTEL

FAIR BLUFF, COLUMBUS, N. C.

THIS well known Hotel the Depot, House for the passengers going North or South, and the Office of the stage lines to Fayetteville Lumberton and Conwayboro', is located immediately on the Wil. & Man. Rail Road, at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., sixty-three miles south of Wilmington. The House is entirely new, and furnished with new furniture, in a style inferior to no establishment of the kind in the South. The facilities afforded by a communication with Wilmington and Charleston twice a day, enables the Proprietress to procure for her table, every delicacy, and no pains or expense shall be spared to maintain the extensive reputation of the culinary department of her house.

The BAR is supplied with the most superior brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and is under the supervision of a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. The Stage for Lumberton and Fayetteville leaves this house Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 o'clock, P. M.; immediately after the arrival of the Northern and Southern Trains. The Conway Stage leaves the same days at 5 o'clock, A. M. Passengers on the Cars have sufficient time to dine, as those stopping over will find attentive servants at the platform to take charge of their baggage.

The efforts of the subscriber to contribute to the comfort of her guests heretofore, warrant her in the assurance that a generous public will assist in sustaining her house.

Comfortable and convenient arrangements are made for families wishing to spend the summer in the country. Persons wishing to remain over night, and thereby avoiding the night travelling on the cars, will find every thing in readiness for their reception

M. A. BROTHERS.

Fair Bluff, April 5. 95*2m

Leather Belting or Bands.

At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

NOTICE.

SOME time in April last, Francis W. Edwards and myself endorsed a note for three hundred Dollars, made by Joel Fore and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. The said note was not discounted at Bank, and if it is in the hands of any person I would be glad to be informed of it. Address, Johnsonville, N. C. ALEX'D G. McBRYDE.

May 2, 1856. 1-3tpd

PERUVIAN GUANO.

AT Lowest Cash Market price.

Columbian Guano, containing large proportions of neutral PHOSPHATE OF LIME and free PHOSPHORIC ACID, in bags of 160 lbs. each.

Super-Phosphate of Lime in bags of 100 lbs. each, or in barrels as preferred.

ALLEN'S Celebrated

REAPING and MOWING MACHINES

that cannot clog.

Every description of ***Plows*** and ***Agricultural*** and ***Horticultural IMPLEMENTS.***

A full assortment of the choicest ***FIELD*** and ***GARDEN SEEDS.***

R. L. ALLEN,

189 and **191** Water Street, New York.

May 1, 1856. 1-3tpd

SECOND SPRING STOCK.

WE Have received in part, and during the week shall have in Store, the balance of our ***SECOND STOCK*** of

SPRING GOODS.

Embracing a

LARGE STOCK of DESIRABLE GOODS,

selected personally with much care.

Our old customers and others, are invited to give us a call or send in their